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where the cells have been derived from two different species, the specific characters of the cells remain distinct.

G. H. P.

Note. — No. 3 of Vol. XV of the *Journal of Morphology* contains : "Studies on the Maturation, Fertilization, and Cleavage of *Thalassema* and *Zirphæa*," by B. B. Griffin ; "On the Blood-Plates of the Human Blood, with Notes on the Erythrocytes of *Amphiuma* and *Necturus*," by G. Eisen ; "The Phosphorescent Organs in the Toad-fish, *Porichthys notatus* Girard," by C. W. Green ; "On the Species *Clinostomum heterostomum*," by W. G. MacCallum ; and "Mitosis in *Noctiluca miliaris* and its Bearing on the Nuclear Relations of the Protozoa and Metazoa," by G. N. Calkins.

GEOLOGY.

The Absaroka Range of the Rocky Mountains. — In a presidential address before the Geological Society of Washington,¹ and in the Absaroka Folio of the United States Geological Survey,² Mr. Arnold Hague has presented the results of many years' field work in a region that contains for vulcanologists problems of extraordinary interest. The Absaroka Range forms the mountain barrier to the east of the Yellowstone plateau, and is composed chiefly of horizontally stratified volcanic flows and breccias thrown out from vents, the location of which is not marked by conical volcanoes or even by any positive trace which would show that such volcanoes existed. Thicknesses from two thousand to five thousand feet of these lavas are deeply trenched by streams draining the eastern face of a range which marks in a sense the eastern escarpment of the great plateau that forms the Yellowstone Park. Early breccia and basalt sheets overlaid by late breccias and basalts make up the mass of these lavas. The only interruptions to their horizontal continuity are massive bodies of intrusive rock that invaded the lavas at two distinct periods.

Evidence of the age of the lavas is derived from the contained plant remains and from the old topographies which underlie them. The accumulation of volcanic material rests unconformably on rocks

¹ Hague, Arnold. Early Tertiary Volcanoes of the Absaroka Range.

² Folio No. 52, *Geologic Atlas of the United States*, Crandall and Ishawooa Quadrangles. Washington, 1899.